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The



Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; unsettled, probably showers, to-morrow.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 17.

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FINAL PLEAS IN SULZER TRIAL

Louis Marshall Paints the Governor as an Honorable Man.

A "THIEF," SAYS PARKER

Sarecky Scored Mercilessly by Prosecution's Orator.

"BOY AND HIS MASTER"

Sulzer Defended as a Poor Man Like Webster and McKinley.

HELPED OUT BY FRIENDS

Summing Up in the Impeachment Trial Will Consume All of To-day.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The Senate Chamber echoed all day the declaration of Louis Marshall and Alton B. Parker, defending and denouncing Gov. Sulzer. The defense was a flaming picture of an honorable man, poor as Webster and McKinley were, helped with money and succeeding, halted by the hatred of political enemies, unreasonably impeached, marked for ruin, saved only by the high court.

Alton B. Parker, speaking with the authority of a one-time candidate for the presidency, a former Chief Justice of the court of appeals, said in unmistakable phrase that William Sulzer was a perjuror and a thief and demanded a verdict of guilty on each of the impeachment articles.

Argument Ends To-day.

Judge Parker will end his address for the impeachment managers to-morrow morning. D-Cady Herrick of the defense will have an hour and a half to say the last word for Sulzer. Ex-Senator Brackett, master of court room invective, will recite the accusations against the Governor in his own pungent way.

Nobody knows when a verdict will be reached or even when its consideration will be started. The court may adjourn over Saturday, Sunday and Columbus day and reconvene next Tuesday.

No Word From Governor.

The usual silence enveloped the People's House to-day. The Governor was correcting and amplifying the "address to the people," which will be made public when the verdict is in. Stories of some of his friends that he intended to take the stand despite his counsel and was amazed when he learned that the defense had rested and little credence here. It is understood that he and his counsel were wholly agreed that he should not testify.

When Louis Marshall began his argument at 10 o'clock this morning the galleries were crowded. The prospect of brilliant combat between him and Alton B. Parker attracted more strangers than usual to the Capitol.

Panegyric on Sulzer.

Mr. Marshall was much more vehement than in his long constitutional argument near the opening of the trial, fifteen days ago. He not only made a legal defense but painted a glowing picture of the Governor's career from the time Mr. Sulzer entered public life, twenty-five years ago. He began:

"Who is this respondent who has thus been placed, as it were, in the prisoner's dock, against whom there is asked to be pronounced the everlasting doom of infamy and shame, who is brought to be driven out of the office to which he was elected but a few short months ago and to be forever deprived of the right to hold public office and to serve the State?"

"It is William Sulzer, who has just passed his fiftieth birthday, which was celebrated by those who stood highest in the civic and political life of the State with congratulations and rejoicings, an occasion when even some of those who are now serving as impeachment managers indulged in loud sounding praises of him and were among the foremost to do him honor."

And now William Sulzer stands before you on trial for his very existence, charged with being a common criminal and for what?"

Macaulay's New Zealander.

Mr. Marshall imagined Macaulay's New Zealander or Montesquieu's Rakim asking, "Why, in this land of boasted liberty and freedom, one deserving so well at the hands of his fellow men should be subjected to this awful degradation and why the State which he has served so well should be involved in his ruin and disgrace?"

"The only answer which could be vouchsafed to them," Mr. Marshall said, waving his manuscript and sweeping the impeachment court with his glance, "is to be found in the articles of impeachment adopted at dawn on that fatal thirteenth day of August, 1913, by the Assembly of the State of New York less than thirty-six hours after the presentation of the report of an investigating committee, which the members of the Assembly could not possibly have read or considered."

There could have been no more vociferation against a Benedict Arnold or an Aaron Burr than has reverberated against William Sulzer, Mr. Marshall declared.

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"A LIE," SAYS SUPT. PECK.

Bitterly Denounces Louis Marshall's Reference to Him.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Denouncing Mr. Marshall's references to him "as a lie told for pay," State Superintendent of Public Works Duncan W. Peck to-night made the following statement:

"Mr. Marshall's references to me are absolutely false, unjust and inexcusable. Any man who says my testimony before the court was based on any such motives as he gives is guilty of falsehood, and knows it is false when he says it. If Marshall is correctly quoted, I denounce his statement as a lie and as a lie told for pay. His statement was made as an attorney not under oath, while my testimony was given as a witness under oath."

"No investigation has been made of this department by Hennessy or any one else. To my knowledge Hennessy has never even visited any of the departments' office for such purpose, never made inquiries of any of the departments about this. No charges have ever been made against me personally or as Superintendent of Public Works, and I denounce those who send out insinuations and hints of irregularities as malicious defamers of character who would stop at nothing to serve their ends."

"Marshall's reference to me, made in general language only and unsupported by the slightest details or evidence, is an outrage. He had full opportunity to attempt to impeach my testimony by means of cross-examination if he had so desired, but he preferred to make a cowardly attack upon me when I had no chance to be heard."

Ex-Senator Harvey D. Hiram made the following comment on Peck's statement to-night:

"Peck is all that Mr. Marshall said he was. That is a matter of general public knowledge and part of the State's political history."

"Mr. Peck complains that Mr. Marshall's attack was made under circumstances which deprived him of an opportunity to explain. Commissioner Hennessy invites him to appear next Saturday morning in Room 250 of the Capitol, there to be examined under oath in regard to his acts while a member of the Highway Commission and as Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Peck will then be given ample opportunity to exculpate himself if he can."

SENATOR SAYS TRIAL HASN'T REACHED TRUTH

Palmer of Ulster Indicates That Only Sarecky's Evidence Impressed Him.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Senator Abraham J. Palmer of Ulster, to whom Gov. Sulzer told on the night of the impeachment trial that she had speculated in stocks without the knowledge of her husband, made a remarkable statement to-night.

Senator Palmer, who is a Progressive and a former minister, says that when his name is called on the "guilty or not guilty" roll call he will protest that the trial has not brought forth the truth underlying the charges against the Governor.

He says further that only four persons know this truth and that only one of them, Louis A. Sarecky, was called as a witness. The others, according to the Senator, are Gov. Sulzer, Mr. Sulzer and Matthew Horgan, one time comrade of the Governor, now Secretary of the Frawley committee and First Deputy Commissioner of Economy and efficiency.

"I had my way," Senator Palmer said to-night, "I would have had this legal pleading and argument done away with. I would have had this impeachment court resolve itself into a body like the ecclesiastical courts with which I am familiar. I would have had Gov. Sulzer, Mrs. Sulzer, Sarecky and Horgan called before this tribunal. I would have had them asked to tell the truth about this matter. I would have had no digging up of the past. I would have had just a simple relation of what each knew of this case."

The story which has been given as told by Mrs. Sulzer to Senator Palmer is not the true one, he says. He doubts now if the "true one" ever will be told. But he intimates that if it were told an entirely different and strange state of affairs would be revealed.

It is not for him, he says, to relate this hidden narrative, but for one of those concerned in it. He adds that he already has been to counsel on both sides and spoken to them about the matter.

PERRY HALE MAY LOSE EYE.

Old Yale Football Star and His Brother Hurt in Experimenting.

PORTLAND, Conn., Oct. 9.—While testing an electrically controlled burglar alarm which was to be used on chicken thieves Perry T. W. Hale, the former Yale football star, was injured to-day by a premature explosion of blank cartridges. It is feared that the sight of the left eye is destroyed.

Hale's brother, Kellogg, and his cousin, Harry Dagman, were injured seriously when the electrical short circuit burst open a series of dry cells and sent the fragments of the zinc casings deep into the flesh about their necks and shoulders.

At Middlesex Hospital in Middletown it was said to-night that Kellogg Hale was resting comfortably, though his condition is serious. The explosion occurred in Hale's laboratory, where he has been conducting experiments.

CAMEL KILLS MAN IN PARIS.

Animal in Champs Elysees Frightened at Autos.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 9.—Paris is decidedly a dangerous place for pedestrians. The latest victim met death to-day while crossing the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

A dromedary which was being led down the avenue became frightened by automobiles, bolted and upset and killed a man. The animal fell and an auto dashed against it and skidded. Three persons were injured.

The dromedary marched away majestically led by a policeman, while the crowd yelled "Chameau!"

No one could emit ANGSTUTTER BITTER in punches and fancy drunks.—Ad.

CHARLEMAGNETOWER SUED BY SON'S WIFE

Ex-Ambassador Charged With Alienating Her Husband's Affections.

SECRET MARRIAGE IN 1911

Suit Begun to Establish Her Status as Wife—No Specific Sum Asked.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Charlemagne Tower, ex-Ambassador to Germany and one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia, is made defendant in a suit filed to-day by Mrs. Georgina Tower asking damages for alienation of the affections of Charlemagne Tower, Jr., his twenty-six-year-old son.

The suit comes as a climax to repeated reports in this city that young Tower had been married while a student at Yale and to repeated denials by himself and his parents of the marriage.

The suit was filed in the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 by Harry D. Westcott, attorney for the alleged wife, who is living with her mother, Mrs. George A. Burdick, at 115 South Twentieth street. Mr. Tower's home is with his parents at 1312 Locust street, but he is out of the city.

The statement of claim is purely formal, alleging the marriage of the two young persons and setting forth that through persuasion and threats Mr. Tower had been induced to leave his wife and to refuse to recognize her as such.

Date of the Alleged Marriage.

Mrs. Tower was Georgina Burdick, known among her friends by the name of Dixie because of her pronounced Southern accent. The marriage, according to Mrs. Tower, was performed at the home of her mother, 28 Whalley avenue, New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1911.

At that time Mr. Tower was a student at Yale and Mrs. Tower consented, she says, to keep the marriage secret until she should be graduated and there is a strict rule at Yale that students who marry must leave the university.

Since then, she charges, both her husband and his parents have refused to recognize her as the wife of the young man. According to Mr. Westcott Mrs. Tower does not desire monetary damages so much as to compel recognition by her husband and his family of her legal status as his wife.

The suit for alienation was decided upon as the best means to obtain such a legal ruling. Ex-Judge James Gay Gordon is attorney for Mr. Tower and has accepted service in the case. No damages are specified in the statement of claim.

Mrs. Tower is 28 years old, two years the senior of Mr. Tower. She is said to have been on the stage for a short while. She alleges that Tower pursued her with his attentions, which at first were unwelcome. His persistence alone won first admiration and then her affections. She married him, she declares, without knowing of the wealth and prominence of his parents.

Mrs. Tower's Statement.

In a formal statement issued this afternoon Mrs. Tower said:

"I was born on the twenty-second day of February, 1885, at New Haven, Conn. I am descended from John Dillon, son of Lord Dillon, of County Roscommon, Ireland, on my mother's side, who died in 1844."

"My grandfather was George Austin Burdick, who came from an old Southern family of Kentucky. His oldest son, George Albert Burdick, was my father. He died July 12, 1889, in New Haven, Conn. My mother lives with me here in Philadelphia."

"In October, 1910, I was introduced to Charlemagne Tower, Jr., in New Haven, Conn., by Charles H. Black of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Tower did not interest me at all in the beginning, but his attentions were markedly persistent. I did not know who Mr. Tower was and had no further interest in him than any of the other young men of my acquaintance at that time."

"He, however, followed me about and sought every opportunity to continue the acquaintance until I was finally won by his earnestness of attention and manly ways. We became very warm friends."

"At the time I was introduced to him he was a junior at Yale University. The following January he proposed marriage to me. Knowing that one of the most important things in a young man's career is the possession of a college degree, and that if he married he could not obtain it, I endeavored to prevail upon him to disclaim the thought of marriage until he had obtained his degree at Yale."

"Time and time again Mr. Tower endeavored to persuade me to elope and be married, but I being quite willing to forego his college career, was firm and insisted that I would not marry him until he had obtained his degree at Yale."

Consents to Marriage.

"Mr. Tower failed in his examinations in 1911 and became very despondent. He then informed me that his father had written to Dean Jones of the academic department of Yale that his son would not return to college. This seemed to work a great change in Mr. Tower and my sympathies were so aroused that I consented to a marriage."

"In the meantime, however, his father had reconsidered his determination and told Charlemagne Tower, Jr., that he was to go back to college again and make another attempt to obtain his degree."

"It was at this time that Mr. Tower, Jr., appealed to my sympathies so strongly that I consented to a secret marriage and consented only on condition that it should be kept profoundly secret, so that he could get his degree."

"On the seventh day of June, 1911, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., and I were married at 28 Whalley avenue, New Haven, Conn. Whereupon my husband moved a great many of his personal things from the campus to my home, where we lived with my mother as husband and wife from June until August."

"We then moved to New York, where we had apartments at West 137th street, New York City."

Continued on Fourth Page.

TAFT UPHOLDS ADMINISTRATION.

Urges Support of Party in Power at Boston Dinner

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Ex-President Taft was greeted with a storm of applause at a dinner of the Boston City Club to-night when he urged the support of the present Washington Administration.

"We are Republicans and we are Democrats," said Mr. Taft, "we are possible and we are impossible, but I trust that there is no one who doesn't wish the success of the present Administration of the United States for the benefit of all the people."

"When the people declare in favor of a platform I want to see it carried out and tried. I don't mind seeing Congress brought under a rule that carries through what that party said. I believe in responsible leadership. If a party in power makes mistakes or the people don't approve of it my experience has been that the remedy is easy. Until we have again opportunity to discuss the issues I am for the Administration."

TURKEY BARS STANDARD OIL.

Refuses Request for Petroleum Monopoly in Empire.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The Turkish Government has decided not to accede to the request of the Standard Oil Company for permission to establish a petroleum monopoly in Turkey.

LAW'S DELAYS LAID TO INDOLENT JUDGES

Courts Here Could Hear Half Country's Cases if Run Right, Says Pierce.

At a meeting of the New York City Lawyers Association at the Hotel Astor last night Franklin Pierce, a member of the association, laid the law's delays in New York upon the indolence of judges and said that if they would conduct their courts as business men would conduct them half of the law cases of the United States could be tried here with the number of judges now sitting. He recommended that the Judges sit from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, instead of a few hours a day.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, who presided, said that the number of reported and published decisions is now so great that the law is confused instead of made more certain and that nine-tenths of the reported cases are not precedents, as they are supposed to be, but are of no value.

He recommended that the Legislature appoint a committee to sift the unnecessary decisions from those that are precedents and that the committee be made permanent to deal with future decisions.

John E. Hodges, chairman of the new court house committee, presented resolutions urging that the erection of the building be expedited. Julius Henry Cohen, chairman of the illegal practice committee, said the committee has found evidence of extensive legal practice by notaries, corporations and corporations and that arrangements will be made to take action against those who are violating the law.

MANN MEGAPHONES BALL NEWS.

House of Representatives Follows Game for Two Hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—For two hours the House followed the progress of the Giants-Athletics game in New York to-day. Bulletins were read from the floor by Mr. Mann of Illinois, (ex-Governor) and Mr. Hartlett of Georgia, great fretful over Mr. Mann's announcement and the two members had a spat as to the propriety of the performance. Mr. Mann finally told Mr. Hartlett that the House wanted to know about the ball game and he would continue to read the bulletins whether Mr. Hartlett liked it or not.

Mr. Payne of New York smiled when the Athletics scored three runs in the first inning and he roared with laughter when Mr. Mann announced that Connie Mack's team has scored twice in the second.

"I'm for the Athletics," declared the New York member.

Mr. Mann read the results of the first three innings and then for an inning or so he continued to throw on a table in front of the rostrum for the benefit of members.

Schank's home run in the eighth inning was announced by Mr. Mann, who used his hands for a megaphone, while Mr. Hartlett did not deign to notice the interruptions and the laughter and applause that greeted Mr. Mann's news.

PARIS COURTS OVERCROWDED.

1,140 Cases to Establish Paternity Under New Law.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Paris courts are in a quagmire as there are 2,000 cases awaiting trial, in comparison with 600 in 1912.

The Law Journal says the increase is due to the paternity law of 1912. The list of cases brought under that law is 1,140. Of the petitioners 85 per cent are foreigners.

PAID TO KILL MRS. GAY, HE SAYS

Negro Murderer Tells Police He Received \$500 for Crime.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 9.—Burr L. Harris, the self-confessed negro murderer of Mrs. Rebecca Parker Gay, Christian Science practitioner, stated late last night that he had been paid \$500 for slaying Mrs. Gay. He said the money was buried near the boundary line south of San Diego, where he had received it the day following the murder. Detectives are searching for the cache, but have thus far failed to find it.

Several well known aliens have taken a deep interest in the peculiar malady which the Harris case apparently presents. The fact that the crimes to which Harris has confessed were all committed in September and were separated by only one year in each instance indicated the possibility that the negro suffered from recurrent insanity. In addition to this the discovery of the cache of the money and the fact that Harris had been in California since that September was the month of his achievement in each instance. On September 30, 1912, he applied for a patent upon an iron holding device and on September 1911, he perfected a safety lock attachment.

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ATHLETICS IN FRONT AGAIN; RUN AVALANCHE HITS GIANTS

CATHOLIC BAN ON MARRIAGE ATTACKED

Memorial to Episcopal Platform Urges Keen Opposition to Recent Ruling.

MAY ASK CONGRESS TO ACT

No Change in Church Name at This Session—Huge Offering by Woman's Auxiliary.

A resolution to appoint a special commission to investigate marriage and divorce and the desirability of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that will put the seal of the fundamental law on these subjects was introduced yesterday in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

This action was proposed on the ground that the promulgation of the "no tenebre" decree of the Roman Catholic Church makes it necessary for the Protestant Episcopal Church to declare itself emphatically in the interest of its communicants. In effect the decree of "no tenebre" declares that marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics are invalid when performed by non-Roman Catholic clergymen.

A memorial also was introduced calling for such an amendment of the church constitution as will permit the establishment of a racial missionary district. South Carolina and Georgia deputies urged that a joint commission be named to draft the amendment and their motion prevailed. It was stated that the purpose of the special joint commission was to bring this matter under the consideration of men who are familiar with the racial situation. If successful the movement will result in the establishment of separate churches for negroes.

A national memorial affecting the questions of proportional representation in the House of Deputies, change of church name, changes in the prayer book and lectionary were introduced. There was passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to take action against those authors and publishers who are responsible for histories and text books in which the formation and development of the Protestant Episcopal Church is misrepresented.

Three Amendments Passed.

The main business of the day was the passage of three of the four amendments to the church constitution which were adopted at the convention in Cincinnati three years ago and which must be ratified by both houses this year before they become operative. The House of Deputies accepted them yesterday after a spirited debate. The fourth proposed amendment was thrown on the table because of its technical defects.

From a spectator's point of view the most interesting event of the day was the united offering service of the Woman's Auxiliary at the Cathedral. There the women of the church put in a great basin of gold their savings for the last three years.

Of the changes in the fundamental law of the church the most important was that making the office of the presiding Bishop elective. Under the present constitution the presiding Bishop is chosen on the ground of seniority, which is computed from the date of his consecration. The change makes him elective by the House of Bishops, subject to the confirmation of the House of Deputies, and his term is set at three years. Should the House of Bishops concur the elective process does not become effective except in the case of the death or resignation of the present presiding Bishop.

The two remaining amendments to the constitution deal with the extension of voting privileges to deputies from missionary districts lying beyond the boundaries of the United States. Under present conditions these deputies have no right to vote in the convention. By the second of these amendments deputies from missionary districts lying beyond the boundaries of the United States get the right of representation in the convention, but the voting privilege is withheld. The first of these amendments provoked a discussion as strenuous as that which preceded the adoption of the change in the method of selecting the presiding Bishop.

The House of Bishops spent the day receiving memorials and resolutions on all manner of subjects. Chiefly those which were also presented to the House of Deputies. The constitutional amendments adopted by the House of Deputies were made the order of the day for Monday. It is the general belief among the deputies that the Bishops will concur in the amendments as they did three years ago at Cincinnati.

ATTACKS ROMAN CATHOLIC BAN ON MIXED MARRIAGE

It was near the close of the afternoon session when the Rev. Dr. James W. Ashton, representing the diocese of Western New York, offered the resolution calling for the appointment of a special joint commission to consider marriage and divorce. In a memorial presented earlier in the day by the diocesan council of Western New York it was suggested that the convention ought to consider the situation created in the United States by the promulgation of the decree "no tenebre" by the Roman Catholic Church. The memorial says:

"It is, in said decree, among other matters assumed to be declared officially that certain marriages, viz., those between Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics, which are valid according to the law of the land, when performed by non-Roman Catholic clergymen acting under the sanction of civil authorities, are invalid. The words of the decree are as follows:

"Only those marriages are valid which are contracted before the parish priest, or the ordinary of the place, or a priest delegated by him."

Continued on Seventh Page.

HATS GET IN, FEATHERS AND ALL

Not a Plume Plucked From 1,000 Arriving Passengers.

More than a thousand first cabin passengers arrived yesterday by three liners and many of them were women who wore feathers in their hats, but none of them gave up a single feather, even though some of the feathers may have been aigrettes, egret plumes or plumes of birds of paradise.

Some feather wearers had registered their hats before they went abroad and these hats were not even looked at with suspicion. No inspector asked any of the feather wearers if their feathers were imported or domestic.

The order to take possession of prohibited feathers on women's hats came to Surveyor Henry from Washington and it will be enforced. The seized plumes will not be destroyed if their owners want to export them.

BIG CUT IN BRIDGE BUDGET.

O'Keefe Says He Can Get Along With \$110,000 Less in 1914.

The hearts of the budget committee were gladdened yesterday when Bridge Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keefe's appropriation request for 1914 came in, showing a decrease of \$116,605 from this year's appropriation of \$1,749,966.

The total allowance was a decrease of \$184,578 from the appropriation for 1913.

This reduction is due to the fact that construction work which the Bridge Department itself does, as distinguished from that let out to contractors, is nearing completion.

CONVICTS WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Alabama Governor Cancels Labor Contract Following Charges.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 9.—Acting on charges of cruelty to convicts made against the Huxford Orin Naval Stores Company Gov. Emmet O'Neal cancelled the contract for convict labor held by that firm for the last two years.

The thirty-four convicts in the stockade at the camp at Atmore, Ala., were ordered removed to Mobile jail. Prisoners at this camp made affidavits that men were whipped to death in two instances and that many prisoners were so badly beaten that they had to lie down to eat.

MITCHELL ODDS NOW 9 TO 10.

Offer of \$2,000 on Fasten Leader Finds No Takers.

Betting in the financial district on the outcome of the election has given place to wagers on baseball. Fred Schumm, who has been offering \$2,000 on Mitchell as 8 to 10 following Mitchell's reelection as Collector of the Port charged his odds and offered to bet at 9 to 10. There were no takers.

MEN THE MORE EMOTIONAL.

London Psychologist Says, However, They Are More Clever.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The London County Council psychologist, Dr. Burr, declared to-day in one of his lectures that experiments and experience have shown that men are more emotional than women.

"The cleverest men are more clever than the cleverest women," he said, "and the most foolish men are more foolish than the most foolish women."

ELLIOTT COULDN'T SEE WILSON.

President Busy When New Haven Head and Hadley Called.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad called at the White House to-day to pay his respects to President Wilson. President Hadley of Yale, who also is a director of the New Haven, was with him.

The President sent out word that he was sorry, but was preoccupied. The incident caused some comment in Washington to-night.

WOMEN DISAGREE ON SUFFRAGE.

Serious Break in Parliament at Hall Over the Question.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 9.—The conference of the National Union of Women Workers, now in session at Hull, with 550 delegates present, has split on the question of woman suffrage. The council adopted last year a resolution favoring parliamentary enfranchisement of women and the anti-suffragettes consequently submitted proposals to the conference limiting the power of the council to adopt resolutions of a controversial nature.

Serious discord developed to-day and after a hot debate the anti-suffragettes, led by Mrs. Humphry Ward, were defeated on almost every point. The powers of the council were increased instead of being curtailed.

The anti-suffragettes then moved to secede from the union and form a rival organization as a "common meeting ground for women workers" engaged in social work.

HER MITE FOR HONEST BALLOT.

Woman Sends Ten Cents to Aid Fight on Repeaters.

Here is a letter which Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia school of Journalism and president of the Honest Ballot Association, got yesterday:

"Present Talcott Williams